

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS FOUGHT THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEBTS INCURRED BY PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES FOR SERVICES IN SUPPRESSING INSURRECTION OR REBELLION, SHALL NOT BE QUESTIONED."—SEC. 4, ART. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

"I CONSIDER IT THE HOLIEST DUTY DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE SOLDIER FURNISHED IN THE COUNTRY. I EARNESTLY COMMEND IT TO ALL CORRADES OF THE COUNTRY."—PAUL VANDERVOORT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, G. A. R.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—INvariably cash in advance.—Money forwarded otherwise than by REGISTERED LETTER, POSTAL MONEY ORDER, OR DRAFT ON NEW YORK, WILL BE AT THE RISK OF THE READER, AS ALSO ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID TO AGENTS.

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ADDRESSES.—ADDRESSES WILL BE CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED, BUT SUBSCRIBERS SHOULD IN ALL CASES GIVE THEIR OLD AS WELL AS NEW ADDRESS.

CORRESPONDENCE.—CORRESPONDENTS SOLICITED FROM EVERY SECTION IN REGARD TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENSION, MILITARY, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND HOUSEHOLD MATTERS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,  
615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

The number of subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE received during the week ending Tuesday, February 13th, was 1,549.

The number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending February 13th, was as follows: Original, 626; increase, 189; re-issue, 44; restoration, 19; duplicate, 0; arrears, 1; accrued pensions, 51; total, 928.

IN ANOTHER column will be found Senator Logan's eloquent reply to the toast, "The Volunteer Soldier" at the banquet given in commemoration of General Sherman's sixty-third birthday. It is just such an eulogy as might have been expected from so staunch a friend of our veterans.

ELSEWHERE in our columns this week will be found a brief statement of the character and strength of the Massachusetts Relief Corps. It will be noticed that membership is not confined to soldiers' relatives, but that all loyal women are admitted to participation in the labors of the Massachusetts societies.

OUR VETERANS are still "feeling the foe," and it will be seen by reference to the letters which we publish this week that they are on their mettle. If the New York Sun and papers of like principles continue much longer to abuse the soldier, they may find their supplies cut off, one of these days.

IT WILL BE seen by reference to our report of Congressional proceedings that the Senate has passed the annual pension appropriation bill substantially as it came from the House, the only important amendment adopted being that proposed by Senator Logan to increase the efficiency of the law forbidding the pledging of pension certificates for any purpose whatever.

IT IS gratifying to note the earnest practical interest which our comrades of the Grand Army are beginning to display in THE TRIBUNE. The suggestion that every Post should appoint a correspondent and canvasser for THE TRIBUNE seems to have met with general favor, and we are in hopes that ere long THE TRIBUNE will have a special representative at every place where the Grand Army has obtained a foothold.

THE entertaining description of a steamer voyage to Liverpool, which appears in another column of THE TRIBUNE, is from the pen of Miss Florence Kelley, the daughter of the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the Nestor of the House and the father of our protective tariff. It is not likely, however, that the author of such a thoughtful and instructive letter will ever have occasion to fall back upon her father's reputation.

IF THERE is a more contemptible object in the world than the author of an anonymous letter it is certainly the editor who gives its slanders currency. Our attention has been called to several cases where ex-soldiers, having been vilified by anonymous correspondence in local newspapers, have demanded from the editor the proofs of the charges against them, but without success. The editor of the Hazleton (Pa.) Sentinel is one of the cowards who thus strikes over the shoulders of an anonymous correspondent at the reputation of our veterans.

NOW that there is no longer any question as to the amount of money which will be available for the payment of pensions up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884, public attention will naturally be directed to the Pension Office itself, for upon the efficiency displayed in its conduct will hereafter depend the rapidity with which the claims now pending are adjudicated. At present the outlook, as disclosed in the interview with Commissioner Dudley, published elsewhere in our columns this week, is decidedly encouraging. Commissioner Dudley is evidently determined to dispose of the arrears of work in his office at the earliest moment consistent with a due regard for the interests of the Government, and the sequel will doubtless show that the confidence which our ex-soldiers repose in him has not been misplaced. He has had

many obstacles to contend with, but one by one he has succeeded in overcoming them, and there is now every reason to believe that the business of his office will proceed smoothly and rapidly to a satisfactory conclusion. Himself an ex-soldier, and bearing in his person the evidence of his gallantry, his sympathies are all with his disabled comrades, and we may be sure he will not fail them in the hour of need.

"It Must and Will Triumph Sometime."

The New York Sun of the 5th inst., in the course of an editorial on the Equalization of Bounties bill, remarks:

"Preposterous as this bill may appear it would not be safe to assume that it has no chance of ever becoming a law."

This is certainly a remarkable admission for the Sun to make, and it calls to mind the prophetic words of the late Senator Morton, Indiana's patriotic war Governor. In his last great speech in support of this measure he placed on record this solemn declaration:

"Justice to the soldier cannot always be deferred. It must and will triumph sometime. If it does not come this Congress it will come at some other Congress. It is a part of the war debt, as much so as the 5-20 bonds or the 10-40 bonds. It is founded on the same principle of justice. It is an obligation resting upon this Nation, and if it takes \$20,000,000 or \$50,000,000 can make no difference. It is a debt this Nation honestly owes and ought to be paid. In other words, let the bounty be equalized; put all honorably discharged soldiers upon the same basis; pay them at the same rate. They are entitled to it. The justice of it no man can dispute, and that is all that this bill contemplates. I am for it. I vote for it with all my heart."

As the Sun says, "it would not be safe" to assume that the Equalization of Bounties bill has no chance of ever becoming a law, and for the all-sufficient reason that "JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIER CANNOT ALWAYS BE DEFERRED."

It is only to the life-long enemies of the soldier that the Equalization of Bounties bill appears "preposterous"; it is only men like the editor of the Sun, in whose eyes all payments to the soldier are a robbery of the Treasury, that oppose it. The failure of the bill to become a law years ago was due to no dispute as to the merits of the bill. The sole ground upon which General Grant vetoed the measure was the alleged inability of the Treasury to meet the demands which it would have made upon it without jeopardizing the rights of the bondholders. Of all the claims growing out of the war there is none, indeed, more surely founded in right and justice than that of our ex-soldiers to an equalization of bounties, nor is there any which more closely concerns the honor of the Republic. The obligations of the Government to keep faith with the men who risked their lives in its defense is quite as sacred as the written bond which it gave to the men who risked their money in its hands, and although such a thing as a literal equalization of bounties may be no longer possible, owing to the fluctuations which have occurred in the purchasing power of money, it is due to the soldier creditors of this great and prosperous Nation that they should be paid the balance that is clearly due them. It may be true, as the New York Sun is very careful to point out, that the long pending bill will "not secure real equalization," but because exact justice cannot be insured in this settlement between the Government and its late defenders is certainly no reason why approximate justice should not be done them. If they are willing to accept as a full satisfaction of their claims the bill which proposes to equalize bounties by giving each honorably discharged soldier or sailor eight and one-third dollars per month for every month of actual service, less the amount of bounty which he may have heretofore received, the Government, it seems to us, has good reason to congratulate itself on the reasonableness of their proposition. The bondholders, we believe, have never shown any disposition to abate any of their claims, notwithstanding that they paid for their bonds in depreciated paper money and drew their interest in gold.

But we agree with the Sun that it is not safe to assume that the Equalization of Bounties bill has no chance of becoming a law. Nay, we will go further, and say that we believe it is certain to become a law, and the foundation of our belief is the equity of the measure itself. If justice does not come this Congress it will come, as Senator Morton said, at some other Congress; the sooner, the more resolute and determined our ex-soldiers show themselves in the assertion of their claims, the more vigilant and fearless in the defense of their rights, and the more earnest and united in their support of THE TRIBUNE.

## Bringing the Press

It is, after all, not very strange that unscrupulous newspapers should clamor for the publication of the Pension list, as proposed by Senator Beck, when it is taken into account that such publication would be a direct pecuniary benefit to them. Mr. Beck's scheme provides for advertising the lists, first, in at least one newspaper in each county; second, in two newspapers in every county containing a town of 10,000 inhabitants; and third, in three newspapers in each city of 50,000 inhabitants, publication in all cases to be made at least once a year. Nor are the lists simply to contain the names; in addition it must be stated whether the pensioners or claimants claim to be invalids, widows, minor children, dependent relatives, or survivors or widows of the war of 1812; the amount of pension now paid to and claimed by each, and the total amount heretofore paid; to all of which a request is to be appended from the Commissioner of Pensions calling for information as to the justice of said claims and stating that communications on the subject may be sent to him free of postage. Now, on the 1st of December last, according to Commissioner Dudley's recent showing, there were 291,656 pensioners on the roll and 297,201 claimants, making a total of 588,857 names to be advertised in the manner proposed by

Mr. Beck, and, making due allowance for the space which would be required for the publication of the information called for concerning each case, it is not unreasonable to estimate that it would take at least three lines, at the rate of 1,769,571 lines in all. Advertising rates vary so greatly, of course—ranging from forty cents a line, in the case of metropolitan dailies to ten cents a line, charged by country weeklies—and the stipulations concerning the number of papers in which the publication is to be made, depending upon the population of the town or city, are so vague that it is impossible to make any accurate calculation as to the annual cost—for, remember, the list is to be advertised once a year—of this publication, but our readers can see for themselves that it would be something enormous.

## When?

In a letter enclosing a club of new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE, an esteemed correspondent at Kyana, Indiana, remarks: "I want to see your announcement of 100,000 subscribers some day this year." Nothing, we are sure, would give us more pleasure than to be able to make such an announcement, and it rests entirely with our subscribers to fix the time. "Some day this year," however, sounds somewhat vague and indefinite. "Some day this winter," or "some day next spring," would, in our judgment, be nearer the mark—the sooner the better. The year which has just begun promises to be a critical one for the soldier's cause. It was ushered in with a general attack on soldiers' rights, and the pack of newspaper bloodhounds can still be heard at full cry on the trail of our pensioners. The effect of this hue and cry upon Congress can already plainly be distinguished. The \$40 bill, which ought to have passed the Senate in the early days of the session, was allowed to slumber for weeks in committee, and although petition after petition for its enactment has been presented, it is doubtful, to say the least, whether its friends will be able to force a vote upon it when it finally comes up for consideration. It is true that the House has passed, by what was practically an unanimous vote, the regular pension appropriation bill, so that the work of the Pension Office will suffer no interruption for at least another year, but upon the whole it cannot be said that Congress has shown any disposition to consider pension or bounty measures, except when absolutely forced to do so. Nor is it likely that it will manifest any greater interest later on, for the session is now rapidly drawing to a close, and both Houses are deeply engrossed in the consideration of the tariff bill, to the neglect of all other legislation. On the 4th of March the present Congress will adjourn sine die, and it is to the next Congress that our ex-soldiers will then be forced to look for the recognition of their claims. As regards the composition of that body, beyond the fact that the Democrats will be in a majority in the lower House, but little is known. How its members will vote upon questions affecting the interests of our veterans, no one can at this moment foresee, but one fact stands out clearly, to wit, that they will take their cue from whatever happens to be the prevailing public sentiment at the time. Between the adjournment of the present Congress and the convening of its successor, a period of nine months will intervene, and it is not too much to say that upon the use which our veterans may see fit to make of this interval will depend to a large extent their chances of securing from the forty-eighth Congress the justice to which they are entitled.

THE TRIBUNE stands ready to become their leader in this campaign, but to insure success it must have at least one hundred thousand veterans at its back, and the question again recurs: How soon will they be forthcoming? It is a question, as we have said, for our subscribers themselves to decide, and everything depends upon the promptness of their answer. Some of them have already shown that they appreciate the danger of delay, and have gone to work with enthusiasm to raise the needed recruits. We note with pleasure that several Posts of the Grand Army have even gone so far as to appoint special committees to canvass for subscriptions, and we are in hopes that their example will be widely followed. But what is needed is that every subscriber should do his share towards building up THE TRIBUNE'S circulation. There should be an advance along the whole line and the thunder of the artillery should be heard above the crack of the sharpshooter's rifle. Are you ready, comrades, for the charge?

## Weather Wise.

It is an old saying that one should never prophesy unless he knows, and the wisdom of the observation has seldom been more strikingly illustrated than in the case of Professor Wiggins, the Canadian astronomer. Some weeks ago Wiggins, of whom nobody had ever heard before, announced that a great storm would devastate the country on the 9th of February, and the prediction was chronicled in the newspapers with as much formality as if it had emanated from the signal service itself. It is true that some of these journals made sport of the prophet's pretensions, but that simply had the effect of still further stimulating public interest in Wiggins, and from having been one of the most obscure persons in the country he suddenly became one of the most widely known. And it is due to Wiggins to say that he bore his blushing honors with great dignity. Indeed, he reiterated his belief in the accuracy of his prediction with such calm and lofty assurance, when the reporters undertook to interview him, and replied with such a show of learning to the criticisms that were ventured upon his meteorological methods, that the public began to manifest a deep concern in the fulfillment of his proph-

esy, and when the fatal day at last arrived the weather observers at every station in the country were on the alert to announce the approach of the disturbance. If it had occurred to Wiggins, even at this late hour, to announce a postponement of the storm he might have preserved his reputation, but, unfortunately, he let the opportunity slip, and when the day came to an end without anything occurring to mar the serenity of the weather, the public woke up to the fact that it had once more been cruelly and shamefully deceived. This is doubtless the last that will be heard of Wiggins as a prophet, but it does not necessarily follow that it will be the last of popular delusions on the subject of the weather. The truth is that, despite the progress that has been made in the science of meteorology and the constant extension of the signal service, the old superstitions concerning the relation of weather disturbances to astronomical signs and symbols have not lost their vitality, and there are thousands of farmers, otherwise well-informed and intelligent, who still regulate their operations by the phases of the moon.

Under the circumstances, it seems to us that the time has come when the development and enlargement of the weather service of the signal office should receive more attention at the hands of Congress than has hitherto been accorded it. If it is possible to so extend its scope as to render it of practical benefit to agricultural interests, the money so spent will not be expended in vain. It matters little whether or not its control is transferred to the Interior Department, so long as this result can be accomplished with the present machinery. The essential thing is to make what is at present little better than a meteorological experiment a source of definite and exact information to those whose interest in the weather is not confined to the question of whether or not to carry an umbrella. There is no such thing as being "weather-wise" in the sense that Wiggins and impostors of his stripe claim to be, but by a liberal yet judicious extension of the system of observations now conducted by the signal service, it may be possible to forecast the weather with sufficient accuracy to answer all practical needs.

## The Telegraph Monopoly.

It is the habit of the bo-constrictor when its prey is of unusual size to crush it in its powerful coils and then thickly coat it with its own saliva, in order to facilitate the process of swallowing it. For some time past the Western Union telegraph monopoly has been subjecting the Mutual Union to a similar treatment, and with such success that it has at last been able to gulp it down whole. Elsewhere in our columns this week will be found the full particulars of this remarkable feat, and we commend our readers to study them attentively. The effect of this absorption of the Mutual Union by the Western Union will be to increase the tolls which the public are compelled to pay to the latter, for the transaction involves an addition of fifteen millions to its watered stock upon which dividends must be earned, and as the Western Union is now virtually rid of all competition, it can fix its tariff to suit itself. The public is at its mercy.

In the end, however, what has the appearance of a public calamity may turn out a public blessing. It may hasten the establishment of a postal telegraph system in this country similar to that which has been operated with such beneficial results in Great Britain, and thus paralyze the power of the present telegraph monopoly. It is not in the nature of things that the business public should quietly submit to the extortion which the necessity of earning dividends on one hundred millions of stock, representing only twenty millions of actual property, compels the Western Union to practice upon its patrons, and the demand for Congressional relief will eventually become too general to be ignored. When that time arrives the Western Union will doubtless be eager to sell out to the Government, but it is pretty safe to predict that no Congress, however friendly to monopoly, will dare to sanction such a purchase as that.

## A Suggestive Incident.

The coroner of New York, having been called upon to investigate the circumstances attending the death of a patient in one of the city hospitals, last week, saw fit to summon a number of prominent citizens—among them being General Grant, ex-Senator Conkling, William H. Vanderbilt, and Jay Gould—as jurors. Such a procedure ought to have occasioned no remark, inasmuch as the duties of citizenship are the same in all cases, but as a matter of fact, it made a tremendous sensation, and much public curiosity was manifested as to whether the gentlemen summoned would serve. The newspapers, of course, made the most of the subject, and related, with great particularity, how, with one accord, they began to make excuse. Jay Gould, for instance, alleged that he was suffering from facial neuralgia. Mr. Vanderbilt also produced a physician's certificate, General Grant replied that he was sitting on the Mexican Commission, and Mr. Conkling was nowhere to be found. So the attempt to secure a jury of distinguished citizens failed, and the coroner had to fall back on his usual supply of common-place mortals.

Now, the public interests, we dare say, suffered no loss thereby, but it is not a little curious that the first effort made in many years, so far as we know, to secure the best class of citizens for jury service should have had such an impotent result, and it suggests the query whether after all it is not the eminently respectable rather than the low and vicious element in American communities which is to blame for the inefficient manner in which public duties are frequently discharged. Essays on civil service

reform are all very well in their way, but the greatest obstruction to good government is not the professional politician, as they usually tell us. It is, on the contrary, the high-toned theorist who shirks the ordinary duties of citizenship at the same time that he complains of the unsatisfactory way in which they are performed by others.

## The States That Are To Be.

It is unfortunate, to say the least, that the admission of new States and the creation of new Territories should be made a question of political control. The men who have tamed the wilderness and developed its virgin resources deserve better treatment at the hands of Congress. The whole country is concerned in the opening up of our North-western possessions, and party interests ought not to have precedence over those of the Nation.

The failure of the movement to secure the admission of Washington and Dakota Territories into the Union, and the recent refusal of the House to even consider the question of dividing Dakota into two Territories, are the practical results of an obstructive policy which, if persisted in, must inevitably retard the growth and check the progress of a section of country upon the development of which the future prosperity of the country very largely depends. Augmented as our natural increase of population is by a yearly immigration of nearly 1,000,000 souls, it does not require the aid of prophecy to foresee what would occur if any obstacle to a corresponding extension of our food-producing area should arise. Unprecedentedly rapid as the spread of civilization in the far West has been, the growth of our population is still more phenomenal; and it is worthy of remark that English statisticians have already begun to calculate how long it will be before the conditions of life in the United States will be reduced to the same wretched scale that obtains abroad.

It is manifestly to the interest of the Nation, therefore, that territorial development should be stimulated rather than discouraged. Instead of withholding from the citizens of Dakota or Washington Territory the privileges arising from a separate State government, the policy of Congress should be to bestow them at the earliest moment practicable. When one considers that in the Territory of Dakota, for instance, there is a population of 300,000, and that in the northern portion alone the wheat acreage last year reached a total of 444,325 acres, it seems scarcely short of a crime to longer refuse its citizens representation in Congress and deny them the benefits of a State government.

It is no justification to say that a populous State like New York should not be balanced in the Senate by one of comparatively small population. No harm has ever come to the Republic in the past from this inevitable result of the creation of new States, and we may be sure that those who are denouncing the proposition to admit the Territory of Dakota to a place in the Union as a scheme to give the Republican party a majority in the next Electoral College, would not hesitate to admit it did it promise to increase the chances of Democratic supremacy. It is shameful that the interests of the great Northwest should thus be subordinated to the interests of politicians.

The opening of the present session of Congress was signalized by a fierce onslaught upon the internal revenue system. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of the political leaders to attribute the change of vote at the November elections to the failure of the revenue reduction bill at the last session, and the newspapers, in their oracular way, professed to voice a great popular demand for the repeal of the taxes. Indeed there was every reason to fear, at the time, that the internal revenue taxes would be reduced or repealed immediately after the holidays, and it was under this apprehension that THE TRIBUNE appealed to our ex-soldiers to enter a protest against such a ruinous proceeding. Since then the advocates of tax-reduction appear to have moderated their transports, and it is reasonable to suppose that the advances which they have received from home have had much to do with this abatement of their enthusiasm. It is by no means certain yet, however, that some measure looking to a reduction of the internal revenues will not be passed prior to the approaching adjournment, and our veterans would do well to once more let their Representatives in Congress know what they think of it. But a few days more of the session still remain, however, and they should therefore write at once. It cannot be too clearly understood by our Congressmen that until the Government's outstanding obligations to the soldier as well as the bondholder have been fully provided for, the reduction or repeal of the internal revenue taxes will be regarded by their constituents as a step towards repudiation.

"I AM THE fourteen-year-old daughter of a soldier, and my father belongs to the Post at —, and I would like to attend the meetings with him if it were allowed," writes one of our youthful readers, who, despite her years, evidently has a very lively sense of the enjoyment and distinction attaching to membership in the Grand Army. And why should not this daughter of a soldier be allowed to participate in the noble work of the Order? Why should not the doors of the Post room be opened once in a while, not merely to soldiers' daughters, but to all loyal women? Why should not the interest which they manifest in the Grand Army be stimulated by association in its works of charity and benevolence? Wherever, through the establishment of ladies' auxiliary societies or relief corps, they have thus been brought into intimate relations with the Order, they have invariably imparted fresh vigor to it and greatly increased its usefulness, and it has been frequently remarked that no Post that

enjoyed their active sympathy and co-operation has ever been known to die of inanition. The time is not far distant, we trust, when every Post in the country will recognize the importance of admitting the loyal women of the land to a share in its labors and pleasures, and there will no longer be occasion for the regret to which our correspondent gives expression.

"The bondholders, in point of numbers, when compared with our ex-soldiers, are not numerous, and yet they gain their point every time. They accomplish their purpose by thorough organization and united action. They muster their forces, keep their ranks well closed, and allow no straggling, while our ex-soldiers are practically unorganized and have no captain, save one. This Tribune, thank God for that, whose editor stands by his guns like the heroes of Thermopylae. We must change our tactics, therefore, before it is everlastingly too late. Apathy and indifference have marked our conduct long enough. A few are already beginning to see the necessity of sustaining some great central representative newspaper, and are manfully working to that end. This is good as far as it goes, but our ex-soldiers must combine and show a solid front, if they would secure the recognition of their just claims. Every one of the present subscribers to THE TRIBUNE should secure, if possible, another subscriber within the next thirty days, and thereby strengthen the hands of our friends and give aid and comfort to those who are devoting their best energies to the cause. Every ex-soldier should have seven days' cooked rations on hand, and be ready to march at a moment's notice. Let the drums beat—my knapsack is slung!"—B. Cornell, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

It would be difficult to put the case more forcibly than our correspondent has stated it in the above letter, and we hope his earnest, ringing appeal will quicken the energies of our comrades and arouse their enthusiasm.

THE military editor of THE TRIBUNE is again under the necessity of calling the attention of his correspondents to the importance of confining their reminiscences of the war to events occurring under their own observation. It often happens that narratives, the preparation of which has evidently cost the writers much time and labor, are so widely at variance with the facts in respect to general military operations, as to be worthless for purposes of publication. To be of any real value, personal reminiscences should always relate to events in which the writer participated and should possess an interest for our readers generally.

## SOME SIDE-SPLITTERS.

What the Funny Fellows are Saying in the Newspapers.

In doubt: Young lady: "Isn't this child a little Frenchman?" Nurse: "I cannot tell; the father is a German, the mother French." Young lady: "Ah, then we shall not be able to find out until the little fellow can speak."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

Reform necessary: Mr. Smith, triumphant—ly—"The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." Mr. Smith cynically—"Yes, indeed, my dear; and that's just why the world is so damned badly governed."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A local application: Angelica Bellevue: "And do you look so much like your brother?" Augustus Bellevue: "Dromio of Ephesus looked not more like Dromio of Syracuse." Angelica Bellevue: "I beg your pardon, what is the name of your friend in Syracuse? I have a cousin in Syracuse."—*Life.*

Not her style: "Well, perhaps she is handsome," exclaimed a gentleman, remarking her nose contemptuously; "perhaps she is handsome, but I can't see it. She isn't my style of beauty." "Very true," replied Mrs. Phrank. "You'll find your style only in the looking-glass."—*Boston Transcript.*

A hard-hearted landlord: Tenant—"I hope, landlord, you'll have much work repaired this week." Landlord—"Oh, that wood-work doesn't need any repairs; it'll stand a year longer, easily." Tenant—"Yes, my dear sir, but you forget that I am entirely out of kindling."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Logic cut to order: If you want to find a logician, go to your tailor. The other day one of these fractious fellows of the human race overheard to remark: "I never ask a gentleman for money." "But suppose he doesn't pay you, what then?" "Well, if he doesn't pay me within a reasonable time, I conclude he is not a gentleman—and then I ask him."—*The Judge.*

A planter tells of an incident in his gin-house, where a negro, hurrying with a sack of cotton on his shoulders, struck a beam with his head. The blow was like the stroke of a sledge-hammer, and the whole building trembled. "That man must have hurt your head, Jim," said the planter, pityingly. "No, sah," was the reply; "didn't hurt my head a bit, but sprained my neck dreadfully."

Somewhat slow: A day or two ago a passenger on a milk train that had been detained some time on a siding approached the conductor and accosted him: "Waiting for a blacksmith, conductor?" he asked, in a confidential whisper. "No," growled the functionary; "what do we want of a blacksmith?" "I don't know," replied the passenger with a sigh. "I thought perhaps this cow had cut a shoe!"

## FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

A Little Something About What is Going On in the Religious World.

Church property in New Hampshire is no longer exempt from taxation.

The Methodists expect to build 450 churches in the United States this year.

The churches and church property in New York city are valued at over \$40,000,000.

Nine per cent. of the entire population of Connecticut are Congregationalists.

A little girl says that when the Bible speaks of "children's children" it must mean dolls.

Mormonism is steadily spreading over Idaho. A third of the 65,000 population are Mormons.

There are more than 20,000 Sunday-schools connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

It requires \$1,500,000 annually to support the seventy-nine Episcopal churches of New York city.

"Liberalism has crept into the churches," says a Western paper; "but it has not yet reached the contribution box."

A gift of a clock was made some time ago to a church in Amherst, Mass., with the condition that it should invariably keep Boston time.

The grand old tower of Peterborough Cathedral, England, which was erected in 1350, has been condemned as unsafe and it is to be removed at an expense of \$200,000.

The oldest preacher in Massachusetts—the Rev. George Allen, of Worcester, who has just completed his ninety-first year—is the only survivor of the Yale Class of 1813.

If the Legislature abolishes the office of Chaplain," says the *Tombstone (Ariz.) Epitaph*, "some of the members will lose an opportunity of hearing a minister of the gospel for the first time."

A well-known Presbyterian clergyman of one of the lower Delaware counties, somewhat famous as a wit, was approached by a Baptist clergyman with the question: "Brother, we're going to have a new bell for our church. What sort would you recommend?" There was a twinkle behind the Presbyterian parson's glasses, and he answered promptly: "By all means, a diving bell."

The son of the late King of the Limba Territory, Western Africa, is at present in England under the care of the Rev. J. Booth, who is about to return to his work as a Wesleyan missionary in that district. The young prince is said to be about sixteen years of age, an intelligent and consistent Christian youth. His uncle, the Regent, has agreed to build a new chapel at his own cost for the Wesleyan Mission.